

MEANS MUCH TO OLD SPAIN

Effect of Leo's Death Felt Most There.

ALFONSO LOSES FRIEND

Late Pope Always Advised Him for the Best.

London, Aug. 15.—A special to the Times from Madrid reports that there is no attempt here to conceal the fact that the death of the Pope is likely to be for Spain an event of considerable political importance. Almost the last act of Leo XIII. was to sign the letter in which he directed Cardinal Sanchez to organize a Catholic union. The Times pointed out, when this letter was published, that the aim of the Pope was to lend all the forces at his disposal to the defense and consolidation of the present dynasty in Spain and of the existing regime. Cardinal Rampolla, secretary of state, was formerly Nuncio in Madrid, and there is little doubt that, if the choice of the Sacred College were to fall upon him, the policy of the Vatican towards Spain's "Catholic" King would suffer no change. But in the present uncertainty as to who may be the next Pope, Spanish political parties are justly concerned with the possibility of a radical and sudden change in the attitude of the Opposition forces in this country. No figure in the world was ever more genuinely venerated by all Spaniards than Leo XIII. Even the Radicals regarded him as a consummate Liberal, truly "catholic" in the liberal sense of the word. Last they should pain his ears and trouble his declining days they tempted their criticism and invective. His death destroyed the chief prop of the Spanish monarchy. For Alfonso XIII. it is more than a personal loss.

Those who hold that after the death of Cardinal Lavergne Leo XIII's predilection for France was transferred to Spain, as being the sole nation in Europe which did not "deny" him overtly, are probably in the right. Better informed than the successive Madrid governments as to the dangers to which the Spanish monarchy is exposed, Leo XIII. had particularly pressing reasons for applying here, with the same sincerity as in France, the doctrine of the church that all temporal power proceeds from God. The order to the French Catholics to recognize the legitimacy of the republic, is as it were, under the shadow of the Papal wing. Leo XIII. rendered his Majesty and his House incalculable services, without counting even the famous arbitration, after the dispute with Bismarck, over the question of the Caroline Islands, nor the initiative in favor of an armistice in Cuba in connection with the Spanish-American war. The language of tenderness and gratitude in which Alfonso XIII. referred to the Pope in the speech from the throne last May will also be recalled. That Alfonso XIII. should feel this death, therefore, with that sort of poignancy which is wont to attend only the sense of the loss of a personal and self-sacrificing friend need cause no surprise. The young King cannot easily exaggerate the extent of the misfortune that has befallen him.

TO GET NEW KIOSKS
Picturesque Phase of Paris Life to Be Changed.
Paris, Aug. 15.—The picturesque kiosks of the boulevards may shortly disappear. It is said that they occupy too much space, and that they are too numerous. In order to remedy this an exhibition will be held at the Hotel de Ville and a prize given for the best design of a kiosk, the intention being to replace the existing kiosks by others built in an artistic style and of a uniform design.
Paris' streets will offer a picturesque sight next winter, when colored glasses will be put on the gas and electric lamps—green for tram stations, red for police stations, and a white and red cross for ambulances.
The caping subway of the new line of the Metropolitan totally enraptured a pair of horses and a carriage the other day in the Place de Rome, by the Gare St. Lazare.
The horses dashed over the ropes and hung in the air while a policeman shouted frantically in futile efforts to extricate them.
Finally the fire brigade was called. The firemen lowered the horses into the tunnel and conducted them a quarter of a mile to the opening at the Marie-Annette chapel in the Boulevard Haussmann, where they were brought to the street level.

COINS OF VALUE.
Sir Grant Duff Notes Curious Instance in Collecting.
London, Aug. 15.—The value of coins enhanced by age, but like many another object dear to the collector, their price fluctuates. How to fly the value of a particular specimen is often a difficult matter. Sir Maunsluart Grant-Duff has noted a curious instance of this character. A Jew brought from Bokhara one of the great gold coins of Eucratides, weighing about twenty of our sovereigns. Appreciating the fondness of the west for curious objects, he commenced operations by demanding £45,000 for it. There was no bidder for it at this price in Paris, so he came to England and tackled the British Museum people. He asked and was informed what was its intrinsic value. "Well, when was it struck?" he queried. Again the information was forthcoming, upon which he confessed himself willing to take interest at 5 per cent from that date. Eventually it changed hands for £12,000. More recent sales of

old coins have shown that for rare and curious specimens "diamond price" is easily obtainable.
While the public has been watching with interest the doings of the Emperor Menelik's troops against the Mullahs, few have imagined that that excellent soldier may have been experiencing trouble over the payment of his men. Money trouble is chronic in Abyssinia—the ill is known elsewhere, but not in the same way. The only coins current are dollars of the Maria Theresa 1780 description, and the value of these varies amazingly. Nominally they are the exchange for 2s. 10d., but in parts of the Abyssinian territory they run nine to the sovereign. Even when a native has been induced to agree upon the proper rate of exchange, he will quarrel with his dollar, declaring the coin too old or too new, Maria's nose too long or lacking in length, her shoulder too high, or her necklace insufficiently adorned with jewels. The Emperor tried some time ago to introduce a new dollar, and had thirty thousand fashioned in Paris—coins which would rejoice the numismatist's heart. But they failed to "catch on."

Perhaps the gentleman who is bemoaning the loss of his collection may find comfort in the story of a stranger doing well in existence, and of a coin of rare value. Gen. Fox, a great connoisseur, called at the British Museum to examine the coins there, and, when about to leave, was informed that a coin was missing, and that he must allow himself to be searched before quitting the room. This he refused to do and advised a careful examination of the case in which the coin had been. His advice was acted upon by the attendant. There, in the case, wedged between the velvet lining and the woodwork, the fugitive piece was discovered. Vibration had caused it to slip from its place. "Now," said the General, "I will show you why I refused to be searched." So saying, he produced from his pocket a coin exactly corresponding with that lost and found. There, he said, so far as he knew, only were two in existence, and he had come specially to compare his own with that possessed by the museum authorities.

NOTHING BUT A FRAUD.
Plant Supposed to Kill Mosquitoes Is Their Delight.

London, Aug. 15.—Some months ago a report reached England from Africa of the discovery of a plant, one of the basel family, which was obnoxious and even fatal to mosquitoes. The story excited interest and was fortified immediately, as all such tales are apt to be, by the testimony of persons who had known the plant all along, been ultimately acquainted with its virtues, and had slept in happy immunity from mosquito attack in pestiferous tropical regions, after taking the simple precaution of hanging up a few basil leaves. It has now been proved beyond peradventure that all these yarns are the outcome of a profligate imagination or a malicious intent to deceive. The governor of Sierra Leone has caused a number of exhaustive experiments to be made, the results of which prove conclusively that the mosquito cares no more for the rights of the individual. If anything, he appears to have a mild sort of liking for it. Certainly he does not try to avoid its presence, or suffer any inconvenience from it. He will perch upon it unhesitatingly, sit upon it while meditating, or completing his toilet, and eat his dinner under its shadow with the utmost nonchalance and satisfaction. Even when shut up in a bottle with it he lives for days or until he dies of hunger. But if one gets a heap of basil leaves and set fire to them in a chamber, and keep on burning them until the smoke is so thick that he is reduced to a choice between instant flight or death by suffocation, any mosquito will exhibit signs of discomfort. He may even swoon, but, so say the scientific experimenters, a little fresh air will speedily revive him. On the whole, the great basil mosquito cure must be relegated to the limbo of exploded frauds.

WHY HE WAS REMOVED
M. Pelletan Explains Action Toward Marechal.

Paris, Aug. 15.—M. Camille Pelletan, the present French minister of marine, has given an interesting explanation of his removal of Admiral Marechal from the command of the far east, and his substitution of Admiral Bayle. The trouble, he says, arose out of a suggestion made to Admiral Marechal by Lieut. Hourst, who had distinguished himself in Africa, to get up an expedition on his own account in China, chiefly with a view to damaging British interests. The admiral wired twice, asking M. Pelletan to authorize Lieut. Hourst's expedition. In these dispatches he spoke of an awful massacre in the district which his subordinate wanted to "explore," but when M. Pelletan mentioned the subject to M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, he found him in total ignorance of the alleged atrocity. So he refused to sanction the proposed enterprise. Some weeks later he received a letter from Admiral Marechal, explaining M. Hourst's project, and he congratulated himself on having refused his approval of it. The admiral, however, in his disappointment, wrote an angry letter to the minister of marine and when it was returned to him with a rebuke, he sent it back with an even more violent communication. Thereupon M. Pelletan resolved to recall him. But for his firmness, it is said that serious trouble might have arisen between France and Great Britain, just when the two countries were seeking means of mutual conciliation.

FEVER IN WAR COSTLY
Expenditure of England's Money Amounts to Twenty Millions.

London, Aug. 15.—The report of the commission which investigated the prevalence of dysentery and enteric fever among the British forces during the South African war fills a bulky Blue Book, which is issued today.
The commission expresses the opinion that there is no connection between the two maladies. The comparative immunity of the Boers from enteric fever is attributed to the boiling of their drinking water.
The commission finds that flies were the active agents in the dissemination of enteric fever in standing camps. It is calculated that enteric fever during the war entailed an expenditure of upward of £20,000,000.

GIVES COLONIES STAMPS
France Will Introduce Special Variety for Each.

Paris, Aug. 15.—Philatelists will shortly have to issue stamps to add considerably to their collections, as the French government has decided to introduce a special stamp for each colony, instead of having as hitherto a single stamp for the colonial service.
Each stamp will be ornamented with a characteristic design, very different from the commonplace thing which has hitherto existed. The first has already been issued for Samalind.

SLAVES ON THE DECREASE

Secretary in British East Africa Makes Report.

CONDITIONS VERY GOOD

Treatment of Lower Class Much Better.

London, Aug. 15.—Mr. Monson, assistant secretary in the British East Africa administration, has made a report on slavery and free labor in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, which include a strip of coast land about ten miles wide. He says that the number of slaves is fast diminishing, through the automatic operation of the Sultan's decree in 1880. Moreover, any slave who is ill-treated by his master is freed by the administration, while from time to time the masters themselves emancipate their slaves either as a reward for good service or as an act of piety. Others purchase their own freedom at prices ranging from 15 rupees to 100 rupees. Mr. Monson admits, however, that masters do not wish to lose their slaves, and this for two reasons. In the first place, it is difficult to get free labor to replace them, and valuable produce may be lost, as has occurred in Zanzibar and Pemba, where, since the emancipation of the slaves, heavy losses have fallen on the Arab owners of clove plantations owing to the difficulty of procuring men to gather the crops. In reality, Mr. Monson says, the word slavery, as commonly understood, is inapplicable to the Zanzibar situation. It is not to the master's interest to ill-treat his bondsmen, and as a matter of fact he does not do so. Any case of cruelty is immediately punished and the victim liberated. The emancipation of slaves in large batches, he adds, had not proved a success in the past. Those freed by the church society did not turn out very well. Many of them returned to their masters, and very few were able to earn an honest livelihood. What vestiges of slavery yet remain will surely disappear before long, and he thinks that affairs may be safely and wisely left to take their own natural course.

TO EXPLOIT STYLES.
Vienna Fashion Club Arranges for Berlin Exhibition.

Vienna, Aug. 15.—Recent years the greatest activity, has prevailed on the premises of the Vienna Fashion club, in the Maximilianstrasse. The rooms were piled halfway up to the ceiling with trunks and traveling baskets, and on the long tables were displayed some of the choicest specimens of what the Viennese costumers are able to do.
Everybody was busy putting the finishing touches to the numerous toilets, mantles, blouses and skirts before packing them safely away for despatch to Berlin, where they will constitute a special exhibition, open only for a limited period, to which only experts will be admitted, the object being to give the buyers of the different large dressmaking firms throughout Germany, who usually assemble in Berlin at this time of the year, a opportunity of inspecting at first hand the latest products of the Viennese costumers' art.

Three charming young women, chosen on account of their good looks and graceful figures, accompany the exhibits to act as living models, when, upon the arrival of the dresses in order to show them to prospective customers to full advantage.
In September the exhibition will be transferred "en bloc" to London, and here, too, the club hopes to successfully demonstrate to English buyers the "chic," taste and reliability of the Viennese dressmaking industry.

SIR EDMOND EXPLAINS
Shows That He Did Do Act of Vandalism.

London, Aug. 15.—In view of the storm of general criticism which has been directed of late against the management of the British Royal Academy, it is probable that the President of that institution, Sir Edward Poynter, experienced no small satisfaction in the case with which he was able to refute a specific charge of vandalism preferred against him in his capacity of director of the National Gallery. The charge was that he and his associates, in order to save a little room, deliberately had mutilated a magnificent specimen of a sixteenth century frame, containing an early Flemish landscape, by cutting away all the outer portion. Sir Edward replies in a letter which would have been far more effective if less laboriously humorous, that when the different pictures were taken down, in order that the rooms might be cleaned and redecorated, he found that the outer part of the frame in question, a canvas by Pannier, was easily detachable, and that the landscape, in his opinion, was seen to better advantage in the reduced frame, while the latter lost nothing artistically by the removal of its outer circumference. Moreover, by reducing its size he was able to hang the picture on the line where its beauties are much more manifest. The outer rim of the frame, he adds, has been preserved carefully and can be refixed at a moment's notice. It would be well if all other complaints against the management of the British Art Gallery could be as easily disposed of.

DUCHESS IS FINED
Lady Marlborough Is Punished for Fast Automobileing.

London, Aug. 15.—For driving an automobile beyond the legal speed of twelve miles an hour the Duchess of Marlborough has been summoned to appear in the Teddington Magistrate's Court next Friday.
The Duchess was driving from Broughton Castle to Blenheim Castle. With her were Ambassador Choate, his wife and daughter, who were guests at Blenheim. The Oxford police informed a correspondent tonight that three constables had witnessed the scorching of the automobile on the road between Broughton and Teddington. It is likely, therefore, that the Duchess will have to pay a fine of five pounds.
For a year past the chief occupation of the rural police has been the setting of traps for motorists. They measure a stretch of road and station men behind hedges at the start and finish with stopwatches to time the speed. Motorists

are invariably convicted on police testimony and sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds to ten pounds.

The Duchess is not the only distinguished person who has been arrested by the rural police. Recently Balfour was summoned four times. Lipton was also summoned while driving General Corbin early in the spring. Lord Lichester, Baron De Forest, Ernest Cunard and other eminent persons have been fined recently.
It was not until the visit of the Duchess to her family in this country last year that she became a devotee of the motor car. Of horses she has always been fond, but of the speedy auto she knew little or nothing. However, at Newport, she became enthusiastic for the sport. She enjoyed several rides in automobiles, notably the big thirty-two horse power machine of Lloyd Warren, on the Long Island roads, and with her brother, Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr. But she only took the ride with her brother. His auto went so fast that it frightened her. However, on her return to Blenheim she and the Duke, who had leanings, became enthusiastic and now the Duchess, who mastered the running of a machine sooner than did the Duke, is to be seen daily in the vicinity of Blenheim in her auto, and one of her pleasures is to take her friends out and show them what an expert she has become.

VS. HOOLEY COMPANY
Great Britain Will Investigate Canadian Mining Scheme.

London, Aug. 15.—Attorney General Finlay has instructed the Director of Public Prosecutions to investigate some of the transactions of the company promoter, E. T. Hooley, in connection with the Sapphire Corundum Mine, of Canada. Hooley's meteoric financial career and heavy failure were the sensations of London a few years back. The bankrupt has since been operating in his wife's name and has been living in the greatest luxury.
In the course of the hearing on Thursday of a suit to recover money paid in connection with the deal Justice Darling characterized the whole transaction by Hooley and his colleagues as fraudulent and declared it was a grave reflection on the courts of this country that such a thing could occur in the middle of London. Thimblebirging on a race course, was a simple crime compared with the transactions of these people with millions instead of pence.

INDUSTRY VERY OLD
American Traces Back Flint to Primitive Age.

London, Aug. 15.—That there is in existence in England an industry which has descended without a break from the time of primitive man is the belief of Mr. Frederick Imms Allen, United States commissioner of patents, and Professor Robert T. Hill, a well known geologist, of Washington, D. C., who recently made a visit to Brandon, in Suffolk. Mr. Allen, who came over to visit the patent offices of Great Britain, France and Germany, has made a study of inventions, and his investigations led him to devote some time to the implements of the Stone Age in Britain. Said Mr. Allen before his departure for the continent:
"We found the old workshops which were worked in the Stone Age and ground hummocks with the traces of others. The ground about is covered with rejected instruments. Gun flints are still made in Brandon, as well as primitive strikeflints, and I understand the former are sent to West Africa, while the latter species are exported to China and Korea, where they are still used for firing cannon."
"Pure flint is found only in layers of chalk, and there is only one state in America where it is met with, and that is in Texas. Flaking flint is almost a lost art, though at one time it represented the highest degree of skill known."
"Brandon is the only place where the flint industry is carried on in that form, and I have no doubt that what remains of the industry there, which has descended through generations from father to son since the Stone Age, fifteen men are engaged in the work. There is no trust, for they mostly work independently and in tiny little shops. Their output is about 10,000 flints a day, and a rough calculation would indicate that several million persons are still using the first known method of making flint."

It is interesting to know that at Brandon is also carried on the manufacture of those so-called ancient flint arrow and spear heads which are sold to the unsuspecting tourist.
CANCER RESEARCH MADE
Great Progress Made in English Medical Circles.

London, Aug. 15.—Prominence was given yesterday by a London daily newspaper to a report that encouraging results had already rewarded the operations of the Cancer Research Fund. It was stated that Mrs. Bashford and Murray, eminent specialists appointed by the executive committee of the fund to prosecute the inquiry, had made a discovery which may eventually lead to the elucidation of the cause of cancer. In view of the enormous importance attaching to such a scientific triumph, it was added, it was not deemed prudent in medical circles to publicize the discovery until it could be fully established. The paper which printed this report is by no means a safe guide in medical or other matters, and its announcement is so far without any sort of confirmation. Indeed, the Lancet in its current issue lays stress on the appropriateness of Mr. Balfour's recent warning that immediate results are hardly to be expected, and adds:
"Sir William S. Church has, indeed, already indicated as much by pointing out that the Research Fund Committee intended to undertake a study of the disease, but that the committee will therefore not be confined to a restricted area, but will cover a whole field. The little we know of cancer is a vast field, and the path of research is a long one. The exercise of much patient application on the part of highly trained workers."

PARIS ANGLERS IMPATIENT
High Charge for Fishing Permit Cools Their Ardor.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The usually patient fraternity of anglers is belying its reputation. The Parisian Waltons are excited regarding the high charge of 25 francs for a fishing permit in the Bois de Boulogne, and have gone on a strike. The banks of the Grand Lac are practically deserted. A petition has been forwarded to the Minister, M. Morel, for a reduction of the tariff to 10 francs. The anglers of the Bois de Boulogne and at the Buttes de Chaumont. These lakes are invaded now by the red widows.

KING PETER IN A STEW

His Life Was Full of Harassing Terrors.

ASSASSINS HIS ALLIES

His Tools Turn Their Hatred Toward Him.

Cologne, Aug. 15.—King Peter of Serbia is being openly terrorized by his entourage according to the Belgrade advices of the Cologne Gazette.
Most of the present court officials who actually participated in or were privy to the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, says the correspondent, appear to have strongly objected to the appointment of Colonel Leschjanin, the Serbian Attaché at Constantinople, to the post of Court Marshal.
The Official Gazette yesterday contained the appointment, but shortly after its publication all copies of the Gazette were called in by the police and a second issue appeared, from which Leschjanin's name was eliminated. Leschjanin is a brother-in-law of the Minister of Finance, who was Court Marshal until the late King Alexander's marriage.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO
M. de Lanesan Writes Interestingly of Relations.

Paris, Aug. 15.—M. de Lanesan, who was French minister of marine in the Waldeck cabinet, publishes, in the Siecle, a noteworthy article upon the position of France with regard to Morocco. He points out that the Sultan of Morocco is powerless to preserve order among the tribes on the Algerian frontier, and that the French are obliged to do police work on his behalf to prevent the whole district from lapsing into anarchy, but that it would be very bad policy for France to attempt to do in Morocco what she has done in Tunisia. Neither Spain nor England, he argues, could agree willingly in the occupation of Morocco by a great naval power. Neither could tolerate a great naval station opposite Gibraltar. It is certain, moreover, that in this matter they would have the support of Germany and Italy. France, therefore, would be wrong to seek to extend her authority over the whole of Morocco as she exercises it over Tunisia. As for a protectorate, accompanied by the neutralization of the coast, that would be inconsistent with the dignity of France. Spain, England, Italy and Germany have Morocco commercial interests which they would not sacrifice readily. They wish their relations with that country to remain entirely free. This freedom could not be refused, and with a protectorate would be futile. Let France construct railways in Morocco; let her, in accord with the Sultan, organize the administration and the army, and create solid commercial and industrial establishments. In a word, let her introduce peacefully, and in accord with the local authorities, her civilization and economic influence. No power could take umbrage at that. But it would be a unwise and dangerous policy to try to convert Morocco into another Tunisia.

BELGIUM REPELS ATTACK.
Calls Attacks on Congo State Legends and Errors.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The European edition of the Herald publishes a detailed reply made by the federation for the defense of Belgian interests abroad to the attacks made upon the government of the Congo Free State.
It is apparent that Belgium is up in arms on this subject.
The Federation is an association formed to defend the Congo administration. In its preliminary manifesto it says on the subject of the Congo:
"Errors have accumulated, legends are believed and accusations are heaped up to mislead public opinion."
"Our aim is to enlighten that opinion. Our sole weapon shall be truth. We are convinced that justice will triumph, but we consider it not useless to defend it."
Referring to the accusations of cruelty, the association remarks:
"Belgians are neither by taste nor temperament inhuman or cruel. They would be loath to see any region which should oppress natives. On the other hand, they do not intend being in Africa the tools of certain dreamers who aim at having natives steeped in idleness—the mother of all vice and not producing by the valuable riches which nature has so prolifically put in their way."
As a general reply to the campaign of protest made in England and Germany, the association refers to the speech made by Baron de Faverney, the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, in the Belgian parliament.
Baron de Faverney first dealt with the claim that Europe has a treaty right to interfere. Then, in very precise terms, it refutes one by one the charges made against the administration of the Congo and shows the progress made in civilization in that territory.
It goes into details of the legislative measures passed on behalf of the natives and winds up with the admission of a German explorer, who made the following report:
"The Congo Free State, which has undertaken the administration and carriage of traffic, commands a superb fertility of more than thirty steamer of various sizes. The state, however, cannot, move the demand for transport, and must procure the necessary means to build private steamers. The utmost activity reigned in every shipbuilding yard."
"The energy and practical sense displayed here are worthy of the highest admiration."
"Steamers great and small are sent here piecemeal, put together, then launched at a nifty pool. The engineers and mechanics are, but for Belgians, nearly all Norwegians and Swedes."
"How long would the 12 railways of the Upper Congo have been delayed if they had wanted a bill from the German Reichstag? The undertaking was really no joke."
"Thousands of miles from the sea, in the very heart of the African continent, where the necessary material will have to be brought through great difficulties and at enormous expense, the railway of fifteen hundred kilometers is going to be built at a cost, according to the most conservative estimates, of more than one hundred million francs."
As M. Edmond Picard says in his book

A PUZZLE.

Below we print ten pictures. Each represents the name of a girl. The first is Hortense—see if you can guess the rest. Save this paper—next Sunday's Eagle will give the answer.



Answers for August 9, 1903: No. 1—Mercury; No. 2—Cupid; No. 3—Pan; No. 4—Apollo; No. 5—Diana; No. 6—Bacchus; No. 7—Vulcan; No. 8—Juno; No. 9—Neptune; No. 10—Mars.

"En Congole": "In all the history of colonies there is no example of so great an achievement performed in so short a time with men sometimes picked at random and so constantly depressed by disease. It is a wonder and marvel which it would be churlish to ignore even for those who feel no sympathy for the Congolese natives, but they have been merely creatures of circumstances. Had a severe hundred pound pike come under their way, Mr. Fish would have had little chance of escaping, even though he loved the boat at racing speed for hours. It must appear to the imagination of even a layman when the mere fact of light is mentioned in connection with a seven hundred pound game fish.
A razor is a saw, not a knife, and it works like a saw, not like a knife. Under the microscope its edge is seen to have numerous and fine saw teeth. When these teeth get clogged with dirt, scaling and scrooping will do no good. Trapping in hot water dissolves out the debris from between the teeth.
Rakine dogs have been driven forty-five miles over the ice in five hours. A picked team of these dogs once traveling six miles in twenty-eight minutes.

So many claims to having caught large fish have been made that the story of the biggest fish caught may be difficult to accept. This monster, a pike, was caught with a pack by an English angler. It is said that it weighed more than 300 pounds. That's a tall story, isn't it?
Realize this all other stories of gigantic tarpon or sturgeon leaping from the coast of Southern California pale to a puny, sickly hue. Twelve hours have been spent in landing a tuna, and the bold fishermen have been almost prostrated with exhaustion.
Former President Cleveland and Senator Quay, who have accomplished prodigies with book and line, may read this story with something like a jealous pang, but they have been merely creatures of circumstances. Had a severe hundred pound pike come under their way, Mr. Fish would have had little chance of escaping, even though he loved the boat at racing speed for hours. It must appear to the imagination of even a layman when the mere fact of light is mentioned in connection with a seven hundred pound game fish.